

PUBLISHED

DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1841.

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Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 20

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :
 6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
 3 do. do. for a second do.
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 the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
 Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.
 Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.
 Bombay, July 21st 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
 July 23rd, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

The Subscribers of the Gazette. included in the charge
 To Non-Subscribers..... Rupees per Copy.
 To Subscribers in England..... £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
 Printing..... Ditto..... " 3
 Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... " 1 1/2
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same of the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2
 Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2
 Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R. 1
Ship's Articles	" 1
Policies of Insurance	" 1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	" 8
Bills of Lading, each.....	" 8
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IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of Supplements) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the Premises, tomorrow Saturday the 24th instant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling House or Bungalow thereon erected, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the verge of the Esplanade on the Sea side, near a place called SOONAPOR, containing in breadth by admeasurement, including the foot path belonging to the said premises, seventy two feet or thereabouts, and in depth one hundred and twenty feet or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Number 4710, and bound on the East by the Partition wall of the Garden or Oort called or known by the name of GARKAN, and belonging to HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, on the South by a piece of building ground, part of which is already built upon belonging to SOONABOYE, and on the North by the House or Bungalow belonging to NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE WALINTON. Together with all and singular the rights, warranties and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of Mr. JOHN TREACHER, CHEMIST, subject to the equity of redemption of CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE, late of the firm of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND COMPANY therein, and to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. The property will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

2d. A deposit of (20 per cent) Twenty per cent. to be paid immediately on the lot being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within (7) Seven days from the day of sale. Failing which payment the property will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, AND THE DEPOSIT FORFEITED.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND CO., Auctioneers.

The Premises are on view from this day.
 Bombay, 23rd July 1841.



THE Ship Cursetjee Cowasjee JOHN CAMPBELL Commander will be dispatched for Calcutta on Saturday the 24th.—Apply to Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims upon the Officer's Mess H. M.'s 6th Regiment are requested to forward them without delay, addressed to "The President Mess Committee H. M.'s 6th Regt. Town Barracks, Bombay." Bombay, 21st July 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 9.

The hull of the barque Britannia was yesterday sold for the sum of 1700 rupees. The windlass, caboose, winches, masts and deck material were sold separately, so we take it for granted that the vessel is quite unrepairable.

In our shipping report of the 5th instant, it is stated that the Barbara spoke the Earl of Hardwicke on the 4th of April in Lat. 42. N. Long. 18. 52. W. This would have made the Hardwicke about ten days sail from England. But letters are in town from Captain Henning dated 4th April (which it is to be presumed were put on board the Barbara) stating that the vessel was then on the line, and expected to reach England in about a month.

HURKARU, JULY 9.

A case, which has just arisen in the Insolvent Court of Bombay, seems to have created much interest at that Presidency. A British merchant, of the name of Thomas Jeffries, carrying on business under the style of Jeffries and Co., having applied for his discharge under the Insolvent Act, was opposed by one Ardaseer Byramjee, to the amount of Rs. 50,000. It appeared from the evidence that the assets of the insolvent were very inconsiderable, yet that he had given himself out as having a very extensive business,—second, indeed, only to Messrs Forbes and Co. The debts due to the opposing creditor (who appears, however, to have been rather credulous) were contracted by means of grossly false representations, and the case thus fell within the 58th section of the Indian Insolvent Act, which gives the Court the power of punishing a fraudulent Insolvent by awarding imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years. The learned Judge (Sir E. Perry) after commenting with severity on the conduct of the Insolvent, awarded four months' imprisonment. Upon a perusal of the evidence, it is impossible to say the sentence was too severe,—indeed, it is doubtful whether it is severe enough. Too many instances have occurred in which the Indian Insolvent Act, instead of being a protection to the fair trader, has been the means of enabling the fraudulent debtor to escape with impunity.

CALCUTTA STAR, JULY 9.

We understand the Government received despatches yesterday from Bombay. They bring intelligence from the Persian Gulf, and we learn that the Shah of Persia appears disposed to accept the overtures made to him from Herat, so that the settlement of our relations with Persia may probably be indefinitely delayed.

THE LATE COL. REHLING.—We record with feelings of deep regret, the death of the Hon. Col. Rehling, the Governor of Tranquebar, at the age of sixty four. He had been for more than thirty years in the service of his Danish Majesty in the Eastern settlements, and had acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the public authorities, as to have received the most honorable tokens of His Majesty's approbation. Six years ago he was appointed to the direction of this settlement, which he continued to enjoy for three years till removed to a higher appointment. During his residence among us, his invariable cheerfulness, the generosity of his character and his general urbanity, endeared him to all who were admitted to the honour of his acquaintance; and we are thus enabled fully to sympathize with those from whose immediate circle he has now been snatched by the hand of death.—Friend of India.

MADRAS.

U. S. GAZETTE, JULY 13.

THE JUPITER.—The Jupiter Troopship anchored in the roads on Friday last. The delay in this vessel's arrival has, it seems, been occasioned by the shipment of a large quantity of Naval Stores at Trincomallee. We are told that the Jupiter will not sail for two or three days, in consequence of the weak and sickly state of her crew, which it is to be hoped will be recruited by some of the Shipwrecked Seamen of the Ferguson. All the arms, ammunition and stores of the Sappers were embarked yesterday.

SHIP VANSITTART.—The Government have decided that the Ship Vansittart is to be liberated and permitted to land her cargo, but it is not yet known whether single or double duty will be imposed thereon.

ATHENEUM, JULY 13.

We learn from the Bombay Gazette of the 2d instant, that the force recently sent against Bedamee, and whose gallantry in carrying it has been so highly eulogized, is not to share in the captured property. This, after what recently appeared in the United Service Gazette, we were not prepared to hear. The remarks of our Bombay contemporary are to the point, and as such we give them a place in our columns. It is not only what the troops had no reason to expect, but is treating their services with a neglect and ingratitude, every way unworthy of the Government in whose employ they are. "The property captured has been ordered to be sold to reimburse the Government for the loss it has sustained." So says the

Gazette, but it would have been well, if the Government had taken into its consideration, the still greater losses it might have sustained, had the insurgents not been subdued in the expedition manner in which they were. Independently of this view of the question, it may be asked why the Bedamee force should be made an exception to the general practice? Wherefore give to one and take from another? Surely the claim is as valid to the conquering party at Bedamee as it was in the case of that at Zorapore, in Burmah, and elsewhere. Why then, we ask, make the invidious distinction with reference to the former? It is both unjust and impolitic, and will inevitably produce a feeling of discontent among those who were engaged in the affair, that may in future render them indifferent whether they please or offend the masters whom they serve. If this nigardly process is to be followed up, it would be well for the men who risk life and limb in such enterprises, to ascertain as nearly as practicable, the actual amount of loss sustained by the Government. The expenditure of gunpowder, shot and shell, was not so prodigious at Bedamee, but that an account might be easily prepared; and if the authorities mean to act henceforth upon the reimbursing principle, let them pay themselves and hand over the surplus to those who fought for it. Of course it is a matter that must be referred to the Court of Directors; and indifferently as we think of them as a whole, we still do not suppose them so lost to what is due to themselves as a great corporate body, and what is equally due to those who embark in their employ. We therefore will not suffer ourselves to give up all hope on the behalf of the Bedamee capturers. In looking for the reward of the perilous service in which they were engaged, they expect what the Company's troops have always considered themselves legitimately entitled to, and if it be withheld in this instance, it will be a positive act of injustice, and any thing but honourable to those who sanction it.

DHARWAR, July 2.—The detachment under command of Capt. C. Woodfall 47th Regiment N. I. arrived on the 19th ultimo with but very few sick. A small party consisting of a Jemadar's Guard was left at Gudduck, about fifty miles from Dharwar, on the road to Bellary, where it is expected to remain for some time, on account of a flying report that some straggling rogues are about to plunder the treasury and annoy the inhabitants.

A Jemadar's guard from the 18th Regiment N. I. arrived on the 23d ultimo from Belgaum as an escort to A. N. Shaw, Esq. Political Agent of the district, who has come here for the purpose of taking down the depositions of the Badamee rebels, for the decision of Government; but I am led to understand that he got very little information regarding the Badamee affair; any further than that they all agree to the same thing, viz. that they were employed by Nursingarow a blind man whom they call their Rajah, who is a prisoner also, and that they were paid by him, and were obliged to obey his orders, and that they would serve and obey any person who would pay them well. So much for the Badamee Insurgents. Since they have been confined, they have been running distracted for want of Opium and Tobacco; and one young man in particular a few days ago said to the Jailer, "Why don't you take us out at once and cut our throats? I would sooner undergo any punishment, than be deprived of Opium and Tobacco."

On the 28th Lieut. M. F. French, 34th L. I. arrived from Bangalore to do duty with the 47th Regiment N. I. as acting Quartermaster. Same day, the detachment under the command of Capt. Kennedy and Lt. Pollard, which had been ordered to Gujinderghur, arrived.

It is expected that Ensign John Daniel, 16th N. I. lately doing duty with the 47th as acting Quartermaster, will leave this Station for Hyderabad on the 10th instant, to place himself under the orders of the Resident there.

The weather since the date of my last letter has been pleasant, with occasional showers of rain. The thermometer ranges from 75 to 79 in the shade, at mid-day.

CANNANORE, July 7.—Last night the gentlemen Amateurs performed at the Victoria Theatre "Charles the 2d" and the Face of the "Beautiful Maid on the top of the Hills."

Some days ago a Subadar of the 36th Regiment N. I. (a Gentoo) died suddenly of Apoplexy. We have had very heavy showers of rain during the last two weeks. Nearly six inches fell in one day.

The Brigade was out for Parade yesterday evening. Arrivals during the week.—Rev. Mr. Street from Mangalore; and G. Bird Esq. Circuit Judge, for the purpose of inspecting the Jail at Cannanore.

Departures.—Rev. Mr. Street to Tellicherry and Lieutenants T. Jones and V. Murray to Calicut.

BANGALORE, JULY 9.—The first of all requisites for excellence in the art of composition, as one of the greatest masters of that art in modern times, Sir Walter Scott informs us, is "to have something to say." When there are thoughts that burn, there never will be wanting words that breathe, and the chief object of a periodical writer ought to be, to prevent the reader, so long at least as he is reading, from thinking about what he reads. But where shall we look for variety. "Human nature is every where the same." Captain Marryat in his Diary in America says, "I have run all over the world a long while, and have always observed that people are very religious so long as religion does not interfere with their pockets. But with gold in the one hand and godliness in the other, the tangible is always preferred to the immaterial, and, after all, it is but human nature." However, we do find something changeable, and must dish it up as it comes to us.

Recently, a spirited individual here imported from England at considerable expence, a Soda Water machine, which is now in full operation, manufacturing many dozens of the harmless beverage daily. It is to be hoped that he will meet with that liberal encouragement and support which the undertaking deserves. Those who are acquainted with the process of making it, affirm that this climate is much better adapted than that of Madras for producing Soda Water in purity and perfection. This being the case, we have no doubt but that the spirited proprietor will speedily be favored with orders for supplies from all quarters. An experienced European is engaged working the machine, which is represented as being constructed on the most approved principles, and is pronounced by competent judges to be very complete.

The strange fancies and wild superstitions of the natives often astonish Europeans. Lucky days, bad omens, and a thousand other odd whims are prevalent amongst them, and it is singular that some of them prove so correct as to confirm them in their ridiculous ideas. This is remarkably verified in the case of two houses in the Cantonment, one known by the name of the Residency, the other adjacent to it, and recently the property of Peter Cator Esq., both excellent houses and in fine situations. There is however an idea common amongst the natives, that both of these houses will always prove unlucky to any European female who may reside in them. There are large mangoe trees in the compound of each, and an evil genl, a pissash, is said to inhabit one of them, whose demoniac spirit is fatal to the class mentioned. And extraordinary as it may appear, a singular fatality has attended ladies residing in them; as in the memory of many now living there have died in the Resi-

sidency, the Lady of Colonel Adams of H. M. 25th Dragoons, the Lady of Colonel Paterson of H. M. 13th Dragoons, Miss Brodie a member of General Bowser's family, and recently the Lady of a staff officer of this Division on the occasion of whose funeral no small stir was made about dress.

And in the other house there have died, the lady of Colonel Scott of the Artillery, Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of Major Gordon, of H. M. 22d Dragoons, a daughter of Dr. Allardyce of H. M. 54th Regiment, and a daughter of Major Giles of H. M. 53d Regiment. This fatality fully confirms the natives in their evil prognostications, and favors their belief in demonology, and it may afford speculation to such readers as are fond of the marvellous and wonderful. But it must on the other hand be stated, that numerous other families have inhabited these houses and enjoyed the highest health, with no mishap whatever. In fact, they are placed in the finest situations in the Cantonment, with extensive gardens and other excellent accommodations quite enough to counterbalance the foolish notions of the natives.

Colonel Cubbon, the Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore, left this yesterday evening to visit Ossoor. And two of his Assistants, Captains Halsted and Cannan, are about departing on leave of absence.

The weather here continues remarkably cool, pleasant, and agreeable, barring, as Paddy says, the vile winds, which are at times very annoying, upsetting and ruining every thing from the sentry's watch box to the fair one's curled ringlets, which cost her so much trouble, but which a few puffs of that vile damp wind totally ruin. The markets are tolerably well supplied, grain is reasonable in price, but butcher's meat is not so good nor so plentiful as it was a few weeks ago, and the reason given for it is the abundance of rain, which, it seems, in place of nourishing the grass on which most of the cattle are fattened, tends to injure it; at least, so says the beef butcher and the mutton man.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Without enquiring we cannot give information on any subject, and as I am rather dubious on the following query, I put it forth to any of your numerous readers for a reply.

When Clerks or their families in the Military or Civil branches are taken ill, what Medical Gentleman is supposed to attend them?

As there is no Civil Surgeon at the Presidency, what say you, Mr. Editor, is it not the duty of the Garrison Surgeon to do so? I merely state what I think, but I may be in error.

It is true there is the European General Hospital to go to, and which is no doubt the best place, as the attention and treatment there received reflect the highest credit on the parties concerned; but it is not unlikely that there are many who would not wish to be indoor patients, from feelings better known to themselves; and under such circumstances I have ventured to put forth the above query. At outstations it is usual for the Staff, or Civil Surgeon to attend on the class of individuals I allude to.

At the Presidency where Clerks are so numerous, those that require medical advice should wait on the Garrison Engineer I think. I shall say no more just now: in the mean time, however, I shall trespass on your usual kindness by requesting

A CORNER.

17th July 1841.

It behoves the authorities to look to it—so useful a class of men should not be neglected for want of proper medical aid.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Whenever those GREAT and ALL-IMPORTANT public Functionaries, ye old the Magistrates of this our Island issue a mandate whereby the convenience of the public is affected, the least they might do, and not do more than their duty after all, is to publish the same in order to prevent as much as possible, persons of respectability being insulted and incommoded. For some days back two Peons of the Police corps have been placed on the East and West side of the Bombay Green for the purpose of turning back passengers crossing over from the Town Hall to the opposite part. I was myself most unceremoniously ejected from the place a few evenings ago in going over from the library to my office; and a few words from your Editorial would I am sure have greater effect in remedying the evil complained of, than all I could say.

Trusting your Shadow may never diminish, is the ardent wish of

Your obediently,
JACOB STEADFAST.

To Correspondents.

MENTOR has been received and shall be inserted to-morrow. A CONSTANT READER had better be more explicit. We must request our correspondents to render their communications a little more legible.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 23, 1841.

We have received Calcutta papers up to the 9th Instant and Madras papers to the 13th Instant.

We suppose some one receives a pretty good salary for looking after the Clock at the Cathedral. If so, we beg to inform him that at ½ past 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the Clock indicated 8 minutes past 12 as being the proper time of day.

We have extracted from the Times of Wednesday a letter addressed to the Under Writers

at Lloyd's by the acting Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and which was forwarded by the last Overland Steamer. We cannot but express our high approval of the contents of this communication, calculated as they are to draw attention to a great and serious evil, and in the correction of which the Public at large is much interested. The condemnation of the Captains of Merchantmen may be a little too general, but we do not care about that, so long as the object in view is attained. By no means the least important part of this letter is that which refers to the general incompetence of the Mates to take command in case of the Captain's decease.

This is we believe in some cases the fault of some owners, who like to do the thing cheap. As in the case of the *Argyll* (we shall never get that name out of our columns,) which vessel went to sea without a mate at all, and on the Chief mate whom the Captain appointed being disgraced, an apprentice who had never before been to sea in his life was appointed to fill up the vacancy. It will not be too much to say that had the Captain of this vessel died on the passage, the lives of all on board would have been in jeopardy.

The subject of this letter is a very important one, and we must return to it to-morrow. As it is, a variety of circumstances over which we have had no control, prevents our entering more fully upon the subject to-day.

We congratulate our Parsee friends on the recent accession to the number of their authors in English; Jeehangeer Nowrojee, and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, the Son and Nephew of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Esqr. J. I. P. Head builder of the Bombay Dock yard, have published a work entitled "*Journal of a Residence of two years and a half in Great Britain.*" It is an octavo volume containing 492 pages; it is descriptive of several of the public institutions, exhibitions and show-places, interspersed with a recital of their own little adventures and excursions, and is wound up with a few remarks on the manners, education and literature of the English. It is evidently intended for the benefit of their countrymen in India, by whom, there is no doubt, it will be highly prized and perused with great interest. It has been reviewed by some of the London Journals and by none so impartially as the *Spectator* from which we hope to give extracts in a future issue.

The generality of Indian Editors precipitate themselves into the too common error of forming opinions of men immediately on their arrival here. Opinions which are offered, whether from disinterested motives or not we cannot say, are hazarded at the moment, without any previous experience to warrant them as just; and which the onward course and termination of their career often prove to have been utterly unfounded and unmerited.

It seldom happens that a Governor, a Judge, a Political, or a Military Functionary, becomes appointed to a place, but the voice of the Press is raised in deafening gratulations and encomiums.

The public are told on the one side that they should be thankful to their rulers for having entrusted the affairs of that particular branch of the State, to the very identical personage so well befitted for the place, and that the selection is judicious. While, on the other hand, the individual himself is puffed up into a demi-god—his superior knowledge—his well known tact—his eminent and amiable qualities—and a thousand other etceteras, whether he possess them or not, are laid bare before us. What is the consequence of such procedure? The true character of the man flashes upon the mind as his acts gradually become the subject of public scrutiny, and, ere his career is closed, we are enabled to form a just estimation of him, both in his private and public capacity; and it often happens that the man whom we have not long ago flattered as eminently calculated for the station he was called to fill now, that he is about to relinquish it, we are forced to pronounce an addle-pated fool—an encumbrance to the State—a clog on the execution of its affairs, a tyrant, &c. &c.

It is our purpose however to avoid such ill-timed commendations, but at the same time to allow no public acts or measures to pass unnoticed, be they good, bad or indifferent. Among the late accessions to our list of public men, we may reckon Sir Erskine Perry, on whose proceedings during his first sitting in the Su-

preme Court of Bombay we have spoken our sentiments, without reserve or restraint; whether, in so doing, we have acquitted ourselves as became us or not, we are not to judge, but willingly resign the task to our readers.

COTEMPORARY SELECTION.

TIMES, July 21.

The following Circular has been forwarded by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by yesterday's Steamer to the Underwriters at Lloyd's, London; the Association of Underwriters at Liverpool; and the underwriters of Glasgow:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor, under the direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to bring to your notice the opinion entertained by the Members of the Association as to the incapacity of many of the masters and officers of the Vessels trading between Great Britain and this Port.

With regard to Commanders, the Committee would observe that it is not on the score of professional incompetency they have to complain, for without possessing the qualification necessary to the management and navigation of a ship, few ever obtain a command; but they think that these qualifications are not the only ones required by the master, and that some assurance of his prudence, humanity, and ability to govern, and, above all, of his sobriety, should be obtained from those who could speak as to these points, previous to his assuming so important a position.

The frequency with which riots and disturbances occur on board ship, is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the despotic and tyrannical conduct of some commanders, who, although they may be good seamen and navigators, are altogether unfitted properly to manage and control their inferior officers and crew. An unfortunate addition to habits of intemperance on the part of the Captain, is also not infrequently the cause of insubordination. There are of course exceptions; and the Committee have no wish to pass a sweeping censure; but the instances of incapacity that have come to their knowledge are so numerous that they cannot remain silent on the subject.

When a Merchant ship is at sea, the Captain is necessarily invested with unlimited power; he is without control; and though he is just as much amenable to the law for any acts of cruelty or crime he may commit as though he were resident on shore, yet the nature of his situation offers many facilities for concealment, or for suppression of evidence—and punishment appears remote and uncertain. These considerations do not perhaps prompt the commission of crime, but they doubtless exercise considerable influence over Commanders who have earned for themselves the epithet of "severe." Discipline on board of a Vessel is undoubtedly essential to the preservation of order; and the Captain who, by laxity and carelessness, should tempt his crew to commit disturbances, would be just as culpable as the Commander who by opposite conduct produced the same results. But there are some men who, having got into possession of power, see no bounds to its exercise, and love to display their authority on every petty occasion—who, by acts of insult, oppression, and ill-usage, outrage the feelings of their officers and crew,—and who, weakening by these means the obedience of those beneath them, contribute to the creation of serious riots, and mutinies, which often endanger the safety of all concerned.

The Committee have not alluded to the unhappy position of passengers, when placed in a vessel of this description, for fortunately few ships carrying Passengers are ever thus commanded; still, when it does so happen, it will be acknowledged that their situation must be miserable in the extreme.

To point out the remedy for the evils existing, would be supererogatory; the Committee merely desire to represent those evils, which must be felt by you in a far greater degree than by the merchants in this country.

With respect to Officers, they would beg to state that several cases have recently come to their knowledge, where, in consequence of the death of the Commander of the Vessel, the charge of navigating has devolved upon the chief mate, who has been found utterly incapable of undertaking such charge. In few of these, fortunately, was any considerable injury sustained; but it is hardly necessary to point out the serious risk to which life and property are always exposed under such circumstances. And they would hope that some measure will be taken to ensure for the future the shipment on board Vessels, of at least one officer competent to navigate and take charge of the ship in the event of any accident to the Commander.

The Committee have deemed it their duty to bring the subject prominently to your notice, in the strong hope that it will obtain the serious consideration of all interested in the commercial prosperity and honor of our common country, for they cannot but feel that from the increase of the evils adverted to, property is exposed to increased dangers, and the character of our seamen and countrymen to the unfavorable comments of foreigners.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. J. A. Scott,
Acting Secretary.BOMBAY:
Chamber of Commerce,
17th July, 1841.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS, JUNE 5.

We make the following extract from a letter addressed by James Cosmo Melville, to W. Clay Esq., M. P., secretary to the India Board. Its subject is the improving of the collection of postage, and the removal of a great inconvenience—the necessity of paying for all letters to or from India in this country.

The Court direct me to state in reply, that considering the proposed arrangement as one calculated to promote the convenience of the public in both countries, they are willing to facilitate its introduction, and accordingly to give orders for the collection in India, on the behalf of her Majesty's government, of the postage due both on unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom, and on letters for this country prepaid in India, and for the remittance to England of the amount collected by bills in favour of her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in the manner already adopted with respect to the postage levied on letters passing between India and places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, &c. The scale of rates authorised by the Lords of the Treasury for the collection of the postage on the last-mentioned description of letters, may, it is presumed, be applied to all letters on which postage may hereafter be levied in India on behalf of her Majesty's government.

The London, East India, and China Association having renewed their memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the optional payment of letters between this country and India, their lordships have directed the postmaster-general to carry the arrangements, proposed by the East India Company, in the above letter, immediately into effect.

The Emperor of all the Russias has recently been smitten with a most reverend horror of opium, and a deep sense of the submission due to the celestials and their most conscientious master. He has, therefore, published a ukase which he declares has long been in force, forbidding any Russ to carry opium into any part of China, and granting full permission to bring into any part of Russia whatever he could pick from any Chinamen whatsoever.

The Journal des Debats of the 16th May contains a long article on the present condition of British India, and considers it far from improbable that in consequence of the advance of a British force to Herat, the Russians will prepare to meet us there, and hostility may perhaps ensue, which the Debats seems to think would, according to the present aspect of affairs, most likely terminate to our disadvantage. The Debats, however, is not so unfair as to forget that "our India" has passed through a more dangerous crisis, and that they never failed to find a Clive or a Wellesley, or other eminent person, more than equal to the moment, and always ready to improve it to the utmost.

LIMERICK CHRONICLE, JUNE 2.

At Harst house, the residence of Sir John Conroy, the damage caused by the thunder storm of Thursday last, is said to amount to £1,000. At Easthamstead park, the seat of Downshire, great mischief has been done to the mansion and the conservatories; also at Bracknell, Berks, the seat of Lord Limerick.

Mr. Lowe, the optician, who arrested the assassin arm of the would be regicide Oxford, has not been forgotten by the Queen and Prince Albert. A splendid shop in St. James's-street, stocked with the most costly articles of his craft, has been taken for him, and the court patronage conferred upon him.

The usual monthly statement of the affairs of the Bank of England, shows a steady action on her part, if we look only to the average results of the last three months, as compared with former averages. The circulation shows an increase of £28,000, the Deposits an increase of £17,000, the Bullion an increase of £283,000, and the Securities a decrease of £265,000.

An express arrived yesterday from Castle-hill, Devonshire, the seat of the Earl of Fortescue, mentioning that his Lordship was suddenly reduced by illness to a state of great debility, so as to alarm his family for the result. Lord Ebrington has applied to the Queen for permission to leave his Government, and when her Majesty's letter is received, the Lords Justices will be sworn in and his Excellency will hasten to Devonshire.

LORD EBRINGTON'S MARRIAGE.—As it is not every day that a chief governor falls in love, it may be interesting to know the manner in which the arrows of Cupid pierced the heart of Lord Ebrington. He was partaking of the hospitalities of Mrs. Poulard, at Brey, enjoying the delights of a fete champetre, some short time ago, when a thunder storm arose. The illustrious guest fled for shelter to a tree—an oak of the forest. It so happened that Lady Somerville retreated to the same place of shelter. The storm continued for an hour—the lady became alarmed; he consoled her, and appeased her fears. An agreeable tete a tete ensued in spite of rain and thunder, and in that hour tempestuous in weather but felicitous in love, the venerable and sedate Lord Ebrington became enamoured of the enchantress. It is also not a little singular that Sir W. Somerville offered the lady his hand before his father Sir Marcus proposed to make her the partner of his life; but she declined the honour and took Sir Marcus for better for worse. Some years after the death of Sir Marcus, the Hon. Hugh Fortescue, son of Lord Ebrington sought the honour of relieving her ladyship from the weeds of widowhood, but she politely rejected his amatory offer. Lord Ebrington addressed her and she has consented to become his wife. This rejection of two sons and acceptance of two fathers has given rise to much amusing chit-chat in the fashionable circles.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 5.

The latest date from Madrid is May 26th. The new Ministers made their appearance before both Chambers on the 22d. In his capacity of President of the Council, S. Gonzales delivered a speech constituting a programme of the policy of the new Government; of which the following is an outline—

He began by stating that he would govern the country with the aid of the present Cortes. He pledged himself to respect "accomplished facts," and to apply all his energy to consolidate the throne of Isabel the Second and the institutions of the country. He would endeavour, he said, to preserve with Foreign Powers relations of amity and good understanding, and at the same time carefully cause the national dignity and independence to be respected. A friendly intercourse would be kept up with the American republics, and the Minister would neglect nothing to promote the improvement and welfare of the colonies. One of the first bills which would be submitted to the Legislature would have for its object to secure an honourable subsistence to the clergy. Another would be immediately afterwards presented, for regulating the four per cent. tax voted by the Cortes in 1840. The judicial institutions are to be reorganized, on a plan more in harmony with the wants of the age. The home department will also undergo modifications calculated to accelerate the despatch of public business. The Government would, by all possible means, promote the spirit of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial association. The education of the people will be the object of its particular solicitude. Every attention will be paid to introduce a system of economy in all the branches of the administration, and to diminish the public burdens; the army is to be reduced, the sale of national property encouraged; the Ministry of Finance to be reorganized according to the system of centralization; and whenever the Government feels obliged to conclude any financial transaction the greatest publicity will be given thereto. Finally, the navy will be placed on a more respectable footing.

A formidable opposition was organizing in the Chamber of Deputies against the new Ministry. Several members of the Tripartite party, with a view to preserve an entire independence in the forthcoming Parliamentary debates, had resigned the situations which they held under the Government. Among them were Messrs. Joaquin Maria Lopez and Firmin Caballero. The latter was Chief of Division in the Ministry of the Interior. Those symptoms were considered plainly to indicate that M. Gonzales would find it extremely difficult to effect the fusion which he flattered himself he would bring about.

Tuesdays Gazette notifies that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 21st of April last, transmitting the copy of an official note from the Sublime Porte, of the 19th of the same month, containing a notification of its intention to establish on the 15th of the instant month of May, a blockade of the entire coast of the island of Candie, with the exception of the ports of Canea, Retimo, Sudy; and Candia; and to maintain and enforce the same according to the rules and principles observed and acknowledged in similar cases.—John Bull.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have been received. Their contents are unimportant.

The town of Ham was thrown into consternation on Friday, by the unexpected arrival of cavalry and artillery,

which had made forced marches to repel, as it was rumoured, a projected attack on the citadel of Ham, for the delivery of Prince Louis Napoleon.

Darnes, who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe, was convicted on Saturday evening, and sentenced to death. He was ordered to be conducted to the place of execution and punished as a parricide—namely, with bare feet, in his shirt, and with a black veil over his head. He was then to be guillotined. Considere and Duclos were acquitted; but the latter is to be tried for illegal detention of arms. Darnes, who appeared resigned to his fate, was guillotined on Monday.

The correspondent of the Times describes the execution.

"On Sunday, several attempts were made by the Chancellor and the Attorney-General to obtain from him some disclosures, which it was expected he would make after being capitally convicted; but he refused obstinately to reply to their inquiries; and to rid himself of their importunities he told them that he would reflect on the subject, and send for them if he had any thing to say. It appears that his lawyer, M. Pinede, had with the greatest difficulty prevailed upon him to address an appeal for mercy to the King. This demand was rejected, by his Majesty early on Sunday; and at twelve o'clock it was notified to Darnes that he had no mercy to expect. He spent the remainder of the day perfectly tranquil, not expecting to be executed before Tuesday. He was waited upon by the chaplain of the prison, whose exhortations he respectfully listened to; but when urged by him to denounce his accomplices, if he had any, he declared he would carry his secret into the grave, and that it was useless to address to him another recommendation on the subject." [Escorted by the military, he was conveyed, in the prescribed costume, at five o'clock, to the place of execution, in the Barriere de St. Jacques, in a cart.] "Few spectators were in attendance. At five o'clock all the avenues leading to the Barriere had been occupied by the military, all traffic interrupted, and the people who had congregated near the scaffold were driven back a considerable distance. After he had alighted from the carriage, his sentence was again read to him. The clergyman then took leave of him, and he ascended the steps of the ladder with a steady pace, followed by the executioner's aids. It was only when he reached the platform that he came within view of the people; his head was still covered with a black veil, and a white shirt enveloped his whole body down to the feet, which were bare. The executioner having placed him with his back to the guillotine, a dialogue appeared to pass between them, and from the negative shake of the head which Darnes occasionally gave, it was supposed that the executioners had held out to him a hope of salvation if he would make revelations. This conversation occupied between three and four minutes; the aids then seized him, and having placed him with his face towards the knife, removed the black veil from his eyes, and took off his shirt. The sight of the instrument of execution appeared to strike him with awe: he started, and, feeling rather unsteady on his legs, made a stride in order to maintain his equilibrium; and then looked on with calmness, surrendered himself into the hands of the executioner, and an instant before the knife dropped he was heard to exclaim, 'Vive la France.' The body and head were then placed in a basket, and conveyed to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where they were interred in the enclosure exclusively reserved for regicides."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SIR WM. BOYD, KNT.—Mr Woodroffe applied for leave to file a petition.—The insolvent, who was opposed, was before the Court in January, when his case was adjourned for several purposes. In February he escaped from the Fleet Prison in disguise, but was overtaken near the Haymarket Theatre, and from that period until his second appearance a few days back he was kept confined in the "strong room" of the gaol. It was elicited from him that since the filing of the petition he had been out of custody, and consequently the petition could not be sustained. The Court ordered it to be dismissed, and the insolvent was taken back to the Prison well guarded.—Mr. Woodroffe said the petition originally filed having been dismissed because the insolvent had broken prison, it was necessary to file another petition, praying to be discharged. The insolvent had now given an account of some jewellery which he had stated he had given to ladies in Scotland, but which he now admitted he had pledged in London. The circumstance was mentioned on the estate paper. It was a very bad case.—The Court granted the insolvent leave to file his petition.

SLAVE-ANTS: AN ARGUMENT FOR THE SOUTH.

The most remarkable fact connected with the history of ants is the propensity possessed by certain species to kidnap the workers of other species, and compel them to labour for benefit of the community, thus using them completely as slaves; and, as far as we yet know, the kidnappers are red or pale-coloured ants, and the slaves, like the ill-treated natives of Africa, are of a jet black.

The time for capturing slaves extends over a period of about ten weeks, and never commences until the male and female ants are emerging from the pupa state; and thus the ruthless marauders never interfere with the continuation of the species. The instinct seems specially provided; for were the slaveants created for no other end than to fill the station of slavery to which they appear to be doomed, still even that office must fall were attacks to be made on their nests before the winged myriads have departed, or are departing, charged with the duty of continuing their kind.

When the red ants are about to sally forth on a marauding expedition, they send scouts to ascertain the exact position in which a colony of negroes may be found; these scouts having discovered the object of their search, return to the nest and report their success. Shortly afterwards the army of red ants marches forth, headed by a vanguard, which is perpetually changing; the individuals which constitute it, when they have advanced a little before the main body, halting, falling into the rear, and being replaced by others: this vanguard consists of eight or ten ants only. When they have arrived near the negro colony, they disperse, wandering through the herbage and hunting about, as aware of the propinquity of the object of their search yet ignorant of its exact position. At last they discover the settlement; and the foremost of the invaders, rushing impetuously to the attack, are met, grappled with, and frequently killed, by the negroes on guard: the alarm is quickly communicated to the interior of the nest; the negroes sally forth by thousands and the red ants rushing to the rescue, a desperate conflict ensues; which, however, always terminates in the defeat of the negroes, who retire to the innermost recesses of their habitation. Now follows the scene of pillage: the red ants with their powerful mandibles tear open the sides of the negro ant-hill,

and rush into the heart of the citadel; in a few minutes each of the invaders emerges carrying in its mouth the pupa of a worker negro, which it has obtained in spite of the vigilance and valour of its natural guardians. The red ants return in perfect order to their nest, bearing with them their living burdens. On reaching the nest, the pupa appears to be treated precisely as their own, and the workers when they emerge perform the various duties of the community with the greatest energy and apparent good-will; they repair the nest, excavate passages, collect food, feed the larvæ, take the pupæ into the sunshine, and perform every office which the welfare of the colony seems to require; in fact, they conduct themselves entirely as if fulfilling their original destination.—Spectator, May 29.

A weaver of Bertry, in the Nord, driven to distraction by the infidelities of his wife, recently committed suicide in the following extraordinary manner. In the presence of his children, whom he forbade to interfere or call for assistance, he hung himself by a rope from the upper bar of his loom. When he became immovable, the poor children screamed and neighbours entered, but it was too late to recover him.

M. de Chateaufort has made the following calculations on the average duration of life of the members of the ancient Academies, and of the present Institute of France from its foundation. He has collected the names of 900 savans or literary men, who have been named from 1635 up to the end of 1838, in the four academies, embracing an interval of 200 years. Out of this number 138 have been received academicians, while between the ages of 20 and 30; 240 from 30 to 40; 262 from 40 to 50; 142 from 50 to 60; 90 from 60 to 70; 26 from 70 to 80; and 2 from 80 to 85.—147 Academicians were born in the southern departments; 156 in the eastern and northern; 122 in those of the centre; 231 in Paris, and 29 in the colonies or in foreign countries. Out of the 900 members of whom M. de Chateaufort has been able to collect complete data to serve for the basis of his calculations, 567 belong to the old academies, and 333 to the Institute; 744 out of the 900 are dead, and 156 were living on the 31st December last. At the time of election, their united ages formed a total of 39,756 years, making an average of 44 years each. In this respect there is noticed some difference, according to the academies; that is to say, this average is 46 years for the members of the *Académie Française*, 45 for that of *Inscriptions*, and only 41 for that of *Sciences*. These differences apply equally to the new classes of the Institute. The average age of the 744, who are no longer living, was 67 years and 10 months, and the average time of their performing their academic functions 26½ years. Amongst the 156 academicians who were alive on the 31st December last, 51 were from 60 to 70 years of age; 17 from 70 to 80; and 8 from 80 to 90.

Article 9 is annulled and replaced by the following:—
“Of the produce of the negotiation for the Loan 50 per cent. only of the principal, say 500fr. of each bond, shall be paid over to the Government of Texas, deducting the interest of 6 per cent. for the first year: Of the surplus, 75 per cent. shall be reserved in account current at 4 per cent. by Messrs. J. Lafitte and Co. as a supplementary guarantee, to be paid over to the Government of Texas only on the reimbursement of the principal and interest of one-fourth of the amount subscribed.”

Article 11, to follow the last Art. 10 of the Prospectus.
“The subscriptions shall not become definitive until the period when one fourth of the Loan shall be covered. Up to that period the sums paid in shall remain in account current at 4 per cent. in the hands of Messrs. J. Lafitte and Co.”

TERMS OF PAYMENT:—
One-fourth on subscribing.
One-fourth in 30 days.
One-fourth in 60 days.
One-fourth in 90 days.

The interest of 6 per cent. shall begin to run from the day on which the subscription shall be declared to be definitive.—
An interest of 4 per cent. will be paid on all anticipated payments.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Morning, Quarter-past 10 o'clock.—No intelligence of the Britannia steamer up to this hour. With respect to the vessel seen by the Fortitude and which was taken for a steamer in a crippled state, it is now supposed that it was a ship, and not a steamer: in short, that it was the London, which arrived last night from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The London struck on the 12th ult., in lat. 43. long. 50 30, against an iceberg, and lost bowsprit, foremast, mainmast, &c., and stove in her larboard bow. Whether she was in the latitude and the longitude in which the captain of the Fortitude reports that he saw a steamer on the 25th of May, cannot at the moment of writing be ascertained, but the vessel in her crippled state is described as resembling the diagram drawn by him of the vessel which he took for a steamer in a damaged state.

The Rosalie, arrived off Holyhead from Valparaiso, sailed the 17th of February, and reports that on the 1st of January a revolution broke out at Arequipa in favour of General Vivanco, against Gamarra, and all the smaller cities proclaimed in his favour the same day. It was the general opinion that Vivanco would prevail, and that Santa Cruz would be recalled to the province of Bolivia. On leaving Valparaiso, it was reported that all the minor ports were blockaded, but it wanted confirmation.

In every part of Germany the excitement against the treaty of navigation between England and the Commercial Union is great, especially among the manufacturing classes. The Suaban Mercury, under the head “Stuttgart, May 23,” says, “To-day a number of manufacturers from every part of the country have a meeting here for the purpose of taking into consideration the treaty of navigation with England, and addressing the Government to take measures to obviate the injurious influence which the said treaty must have upon the interests of the population of the Zollverein.”

ATTEMPT AT MURDER, AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a man of the name of William Sears, labourer, residing at 42, Richmond street, Paddington, came home, and sent the little girl who acted as servant out with the baby. The girl had not gone far before she heard cries of murder in the house, and on the police gaining an entrance they found the wife lying apparently lifeless on the floor, and the husband with his head nearly severed from his body. The woman was then taken to Marylebone Hospital by police-constable George George, 114 D, and Smith, 136 S. There are not the slightest hopes of her recovery. The five children were taken to Marylebone workhouse.

CORN AND POPULATION.—England ceased to export food about 1770. The inventions of Watt, of Arkwright, of Wedgwood, and some other distinguished men, had provided employment for a great manufacturing population. The population of England, which remained nearly stationary during the first half of the last century, began suddenly to increase at a rapid rate in consequence of the new sources of employment. The single town of Glasgow now contains more inhabitants than all the towns of England, excluding the metropolis in the first half of the eighteenth century. To say that this enormous manu-

facturing population shall be exclusively fed from these islands is the height of absurdity.—Chronicle.

CHEERS V. HISSES.—In the Morning Post it is stated that Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell were insulted and hissed by the crowd “for nearly an hour,” on their way to the Drawing room, on her Majesty's birthday. We can give this statement the most unqualified contradiction, as we happen to know, from eye witnesses of unexceptionable authority, that both the noble lords were loudly cheered during the whole of their progress along the line.—Globe.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, the first stone of the projected Catholic Cathedral, which is to be erected in St. George's fields, was laid by the Rev. Mr. White. Nearly 200 persons of the highest respectability were present at an early hour, and remained on the ground some time after the ceremony had been performed. The service was read in Latin, and the responses were chanted. After the stone had been laid, the rev. gentlemen present walked the bounds of the projected edifice.

TEMPERANCE.—A member of the British and Foreign Temperance Society complains of the resolution which that body has just come to viz.—“That subscribers of one guinea annually, or donors of ten guineas, be honorary members of the society”—thus throwing aside the original and main principle—personal abstinence from distilled spirits, and signature to the pledge, as constituting membership. The resolution was carried, and, in future, members of the British and Foreign Temperance Society may obtain a dispensation to drink punch or brandy and water during life, by paying one guinea annually, or giving ten guineas at one time. The Tea totallers have certainly hit the society hard, but this self-inflicted blow is the hardest hit of all.

SPIRITS.—The total number of proof gallons of foreign spirits (including rum, brandy, geneva, &c.) which paid duty in the United Kingdom, amounted altogether to 3,644,410. The net amount of duty paid upon which was 2,440,942l.; of this duty, England paid 2,352,550l., Scotland 56,134l., and Ireland 22,253l. If to the above quantities there be added the spirits of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, and of Jersey and Guernsey, the gross total number of gallons of spirits of all kinds that paid duty in the year 1840 will amount to 25,517,326l., and the net amount of such duty to 7,654,233l.

M. Riboulet arrived at Portsmouth lately with five giraffes, which he caught himself young in Abyssinia.

“A general battu!” says the Sentinelle of Toulon, “has been made in the streets of Algiers against all the people who either squinted or stammered, in order that, when collected, they might be submitted to the operation of Dr. Baudens, the duke de Nemours's physician, who has been very successful in treating cases of this kind by section of the muscles.”

A letter from Italy says.—“Joseph Bonaparte, who has obtained permission to reside in Genoa, has hired a splendid palace, which many persons apprehend will become the rendezvous of all the adherents of the Bonaparte party.”

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident, which might have been attended with the most fatal results, occurred at the City of London Theatre on Tuesday morning. Miss Henrick, a youthful actress of the theatre, was crossing the stage at the back where the cage or den is placed, where a small flap, which is placed over the aperture through which food and water is conveyed to the tiger, fell down, the animal at the same moment thrust out his paw, and seizing the lady dragged her to the bars of the den by the back of her dress and inflicted two dreadful wounds on her legs. Her screams brought Mr. Carter to the spot, who was providentially standing on the stage at the moment. On seeing him the tiger relaxed his hold, and Miss Henrick was conveyed in a dreadful state to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, attended by Mr. Cockerton, the proprietor, and Mr. Carter. On examination the right leg from the calf to the ankle was found to be frightfully torn by the animal's fore paw; the left leg is injured also, though in a less degree. To Mr. Carter's immediate presence on the spot the preservation of her life is to be attributed. Mr. Cockerton and Mr. Carter have each behaved in the most generous manner on the occasion, and the latter gentleman has, with rare humanity, guaranteed the payment of her salary as long as she may be prevented from exercising her profession. Up to this time she has been doing tolerably well, under the care of Mr. Vincent, and great hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

FIVE CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The Nashua Telegraph says, that a Mrs. Ripley, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, was some weeks since safely delivered of five children at a birth, and they are all doing well. The same woman had three at one birth five years ago, all of whom are alive, and in good condition. The editor says, he at first doubted the truth of the story, but inquiry satisfied him that it was true.—New York paper.

PUGNACIOUS TAILORS.—At Marlborough-street on Thursday, Monsieur Delacour, French tailor, and Myneher Vondaladar, German ditto, appeared before Mr. Long, in a case of assault. The parties were both in the very finest dress; the Frenchman displaying a magnificent neck opal pin, with a head the size of a turnip radish, and the German had the front of his waistcoat laced all over with a superb brass gilt guard.—“Sare ds magi-trant,” said the Frenchman, “dis parsons have cut for me voice, not at present; so he come into me on Tuesday wisout knock. I say him, knock upon me ven you come; you sail nevare come in me swisout knock. He spoke me, Ha, ha, ha, wis loud noise, where my too shirts? I speak him, wen you come wis respect, and knock me on de door, den I converse wis you about some shirt. He abuse me; he say me, you liar, you tief; but I laugh at him, till he say, ‘you are stupide; den I am enrage, and tell him go out quick, voice, twice; but he spit for me, and box to me, till he water in my eyes, and blood in my nose.’—Ik zal tell you more of dis,” said the defendant. “Wen we bot come for England we has not no gett. He say, you cut me for ten shilling evary week. So I say, Zeer, well, because I can do for the customare better as you, and ven he owe me two week he want for pay me wid two shorts. I call up him for some two shorts. He dam all my eye, and walk up to my face and say he have fight and lick all over three Englishmen wid his fist, I laugh and spit on de floor wid contempt; so he run at me, but I am stronger as he, and I knock bote of us down; and when we box on the floor he punch me, two, three times on my head wid his foot.”—Mr. Long: The complainant was justified in putting you out of his room if you refused to go.—Defendant: Wy he not gif my two shorts?—Mr. Long: You should have gone away when told, and not

have provoked him to fight.—Defendant: Provok to fight! Wy I am dresed all de time wid all dis style (pointing to his resplendent display of imitation jewellery.) Wen I go fight somebody I alway put myself into noting.—Mr. Long being of opinion that the defendant was in fault, fined him 20s and costs. The defendant could only muster 10s, but this not being sufficient, he was obliged to whisper some kind of arrangement, in which his “two shorts” were concerned, which had the effect of procuring him the defence. He was then liberated.

JACK AT THE PLAY.—Yesterday Gill, a sailor belonging to a ship, recently arrived from the Brazils, was charged, at Union Hall, with throwing money on the stage of the Victoria Theatre. The constable who attends the theatre stated that on the preceding night, during the performance of a piece called Simon Lee, in which Miss Vincent plays the part of the distressed heroine, the defendant, who was seated in the boxes, all at once rose up, and excited general attention by the strangeness of his behaviour. Miss Vincent, who was on the stage at the time, engaged in a pathetic scene, was very much alarmed by the conduct of the defendant, who, in rising from his seat, most energetically exclaimed, on witnessing the actress, “—east there, I'm d— if you shall want while Jack has a paper in the locker to give you.” He then commenced throwing down several shillings, and continued to do so until the constable went into the box where he was, and prevented him. The defendant appeared to be what is termed “fr-sh” at the time, and on explaining the reason that he conducted himself in such an extraordinary manner in the theatre, he said that his feelings were so completely overpowered by seeing the young lady and the stage reduced to such a state of destitution that he could not behold it without rendering such assistance as was in his power, and that he accordingly wished to share the contents of his pocket with her. The defendant said that although he was “half seas over” when at the theatre, yet he well remembered the scene during which his feelings were so excited, and that while it was going forward, under the conviction that it was reality, and that the “poor girl” was reduced to the pangs of hunger and destitution, he could not restrain himself. The constable having stated that the principal object of giving the defendant into custody was that he might be taken care of at the station-house, he was then discharged.—Chronicle

SATIRIST, May 23.

Melbourne inquiring after the health of the Princess Royal in the rather irreverent interrogatory, “How is the kid?” The Prince, who took it all in good part, responded, “De kid! den I suppose dat I am vat you calls de goat, ha, ha!” The Premier was too well-bred to contradict his Royal Highness.

A number of butchers, passing under the sobriquet of noblemen and gentlemen, met the other day at Captain Bulkeley's villa, near the cavalry barracks, for the purpose of deciding a match of pigeon-shooting. We are told by the chronicler of such manly and intellectual amusement, that “the sport commenced at one o'clock and continued till past seven, during which time forty-five dozen (540!) were trapped, and such was the excellent science displayed by the respective parties who shot, that scarcely one bird in ten escaped.” If brutes are to be patronised, commend us to a brute, we say, in human form. The dog that killed the hundred rats in a few minutes could only be the parallel of these biped butchers!

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the “Thunders” of the leading journal “died easy,” which was the more gratifying, inasmuch as he is known to have “lived hard” enough for a long time past.

That was Rogers, in his attempt to account for the predisposition of the House of Hanover to certain ills which appear constitutional in the family, and are handed down from generation to generation, says, in the language of Shakspeare—

“The evil men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

The Times is beginning, by the comparative weakness of its leaders, to give symptoms of the loss it has sustained by the recent deaths of Barnes, and Bacon. When it lost Bacon it still had Barnes, but having been deprived of Barnes, to save its Bacon will be, in the long run, exceedingly difficult.

The Whigs are about to take “the sense of the country.” We only wish they may be fortunate enough to get it. The country has taken the nonsense of the Whigs long enough, and it was probable would not have taken much more of it. Where is the sense of the country to be found? If it is in the country it certainly is not in London during the sitting of Parliament.

While the revision of the Corn-laws will have the effect of increasing in size the taxed roll of the poor man, it will tend to diminish the rent roll of the rich man—an equitable balance of good and evil.

It is said that Hobbhouse is to be made a peer—a change for which he has for some time past been preparing, by getting elevated as frequently as possible.

The rapid “spread” of Tory principles is clearly evidenced by double sheets of the Times, which of late have been put forth with alarming frequency. A correspondent of that notorious paper calculates, we see, the increase of Toryism by the square yard, and brings in an awful sum total of political depravity; according to the rigid rules of arithmetic. By this method of calculation, the Times, the other day, exhibited no less than “11 acres 3 poles of print,” and we know not how many miles of “columns,” if displayed at full length. From the calculation of a day, we may perceive the amount of virulence and apostacy put forth in the course of a year. The Herald, Standard, and other less favoured organs of Toryism, cannot, of course, pretend of such wide spreading proofs of potency and influence. No doubt, they cover a considerable space with the mephitic vapours of the noxious commodity in which they deal, but to the Times is reserved the honour of manuring whole “acres” with the typographical sophistry which is ever at its command.

If it be true that the Tories are hated as much in the Palace as in the cottage—in the highest place and the lowest—we may reasonably conclude that they are not only too bad for Heaven, but also for the “other place.” It is certainly something to boast of to be esteemed the rejected of heaven and hell too!